

Dr. C. B. TICEHURST communicated the following descriptions of hitherto unrecognized races of Himalayan birds:—

*Ægithaliscus concinna rubricapillus*, subsp. nov.

Like *Ægithaliscus concinna iredalei*, but smaller, wing 46–52 mm.; in fresh plumage bluer (not so blue-grey) on the back, and, on an average, head and flanks darker chestnut.

*Type* in the British Museum. Sikkim, November. Seebohm Coll. Reg. No. 98.9.20 364.

*Distribution.* Sikkim, east to Mishmi Hills.

*Obs.* Twenty birds from Sikkim measure, wing 46–52 mm., very few over 51. Twenty birds from N.W. Himalayas measure, wing 50–57 mm. The differences in measurement are small, but for a Long-tailed Tit relatively large, and, with colour-differences, most specimens are easily separable.

*Dendrocitta formosæ occidentalis*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Dendrocitta formosæ himalayensis* only by its superior size. Wing 145–160 mm.; tail about 20–30 mm. longer. *Male.* Tail 249–257 mm.

*Type* in the British Museum. ♂, Simla, Dec. 12, 1880: Hume Coll. Reg. No. 86.3.1.702.

*Distribution.* N.W. Himalayas.

*Obs.* *D. f. occidentalis*, 18 ♂♂, wing 145–160 mm.; 8 ♀♀, wing 150–157; 16 unsexed, wing 147–157. *D. f. himalayensis*, wing 136–146 mm. (twice 146); 29 *ex* Sikkim examined, mostly 138–143; tail 208–222.

Blyth described *D. himalayensis* from “the Himalayas.” No hint is given whence his type came, but in his ‘Catalogue’ he mentions specimens from Darjeeling, and therefore I restrict the type-locality of *D. himalayensis* to Sikkim.

*Seicercus burkii whistleri*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Seicercus burkii burkii* in having the upper parts brighter green, less olive, and the underparts paler yellow, less washed with olive on the flanks.

*Type* in the British Museum. ♂, Dharmsala, Punjab Himalayas, March 26, 1922: *ex* H. Whistler Coll. No. 4194.

*Distribution.* N.W. Himalayas.

*Obs.* *Sylvia burkii* was described by Burton from the Himalayas. There is no indication whence the type came, and I now restrict the type-locality to Sikkim. Twelve specimens from N.W. Himalayas examined, and a long series from Sikkim.

Mr. J. D. LA TOUCHE forwarded the following :—

The form of *Emberiza fucata* Pallas, which inhabits the mountains of North-West Fohkien, in South-East China, appears to me to differ in several particulars from the birds taken on the China Coast, whether as migrants from South-East China to North-East Chihli or as winter-visitors to the Lower Yangtse and the coastal districts of South-East China. The latter is a large bird (wing, ♂ 73–77 mm.) with pale upper parts, but the bird found breeding at Kuatun on the mountains of the North-West of Fohkien is small and dark. I would propose to name this resident form

***Emberiza fucata kuatunensis*, subsp. nov.**

*Adult male.* Differs from *E. f. fucata* in being much darker and redder on the upper parts, the tints of these parts resembling those of *E. f. arcuata* Sharpe. The flanks and underparts generally are much as in *E. f. fucata*. The female is also darker. Wing, ♂ 69·5–71·5 mm., ♀ 68–71 mm.

*Types.* ♂, Kuatun, N.W. Fohkien, April 23, 1898; ♀, Kuatun, N.W. Fohkien, May 13, 1897.

The form of *Emberiza fucata*, which is resident on the Lower Yangtse, is also a very dark bird, breeding examples being easily distinguished from the large migrants of the coast. I propose to name this form

***Emberiza fucata fluviatilis*, subsp. nov.**

*Adult male.* Differs from *E. f. fucata* in being much darker on the upper parts, resembling in this respect both the Yunnan and the Fohkien resident birds. Wing, ♂ 73–75 mm.

*Type.* ♂, Chinkiang, May 11, 1902.